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MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

Plumbing.—(Regulation Board of Health adopted May 29, 1912.)

1. Plumbing permits will be issued daily (except Sundays and holidays) between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m. at the city hall by the plumbing inspector. Applications for plumbing work must be completely and accurately filled out and presented to the inspector for his approval, then submitted to the health office at which time fees will be collected. No permit shall include work to be done in more than one house or building. A separate permit must be taken out for each house or building. All calls for inspection must be made by the master plumber to the health office between 9 and 10 a. m. and 1 and 2 p. m. and the number of the permit given at the time the call is made. Request blanks for inspection must be on the job, or sent at the time the inspection is requested.

2. All inspections made by the inspector under permits issued prior to May 15, 1912, will be subject to the fee of \$0.50 per hour as under the old law. All inspections under permits issued since May 15, 1912, will be free. All inspection fees must be paid at the time of inspection. Under no circumstances will an inspection be made unless the permit for the work is displayed at the time of the inspection, and the permit must be surrendered to the inspector upon final inspection and approval. Certificate of approval will be issued from the health office to the master plumber and the property owner.

2a. No variations in the above will be permitted except in extreme emergency.

3. The inspector of plumbing shall be a registered plumber and shall be paid a salary of \$1,000 per annum in equal monthly installments. He shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office and shall perform such other duties in addition to those of plumbing inspection as may from time to time be required by the mayor and city council, board of health or health officer. (a) He shall inspect all sewers laid by or for the city under the direction of the commissioner of streets and public property and and city engineer; (b) all sanitary sewerage under permit from the board of health; (c) all water extension work, as may be required by the commissioner of water and electric light works. He shall report on the conditions of all properties he may visit in the discharge of his duties, noting especially the method of sanitary drainage, the presence of dry closets and water connections and extensions. He shall make a detailed daily report to the health officer, and a monthly summary of all work done. He shall make returns daily of all fees collected by him for inspections and all permits collected after final inspection. He shall be in his office in the city hall each morning between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m. and shall either report in person or over the phone at 2 p. m. When practicable, he shall keep in reasonably constant communication with the health office by telephone. He shall see that permits are kept on plumbing jobs by the plumber working on the job, and shall have the right to demand the display of the working card issued by the department of health at any time he may deem it necessary.

4. When any alterations, extensions, or repairs to any plumbing work, which was constructed prior to the enforcement of the plumbing law (chap. 206, acts of 1904),

are to be made, such additional changes as may be necessary to safeguard the health of the inhabitants of the property or of the neighborhood, may be required by the inspector of plumbing with the approval of the board of health, and no certificate of approval of any plumbing job will be issued to a property holder until such changes or alterations so required are completed.

4a. The board of health shall direct such changes, in addition to the work authorized by permit, as they may deem necessary to insure sanitary results, having in view the object of preventing the extension or alteration of plumbing work in which such extensions or alterations will be connected to old work not capable of properly taking care of the additional plumbing in a sanitary manner.

5. Outside closets of the straight hopper pattern, if approved by the board of health, may be used in place of the syphon bowl type.

6. Sewer lines on the drainage system of all hotels, garages, boiler and engine rooms and machine shops and works, must be fitted with a grease trap at some point before the drainage enters the public sewers. Said grease traps to be of a pattern approved by the inspector of plumbing, and to be provided with a suitable clean-out cover or deck plate.

7. All testing provided for in the plumbing law for any plumbing work, in the instance of terra-cotta lines, shall be made by filling with water from the point of connection with the city sewer or tap to the highest point of the terra-cotta line. In all instances where the water test is used on work within buildings the stack or vent pipe or pipes must be to the top.

8. Each plumber registering his State license as provided by section 14 of chapter 168 P. L. L. 1912, shall be issued a working card. Said card shall be kept on the person holding it, while engaged in sanitary plumbing work, and shall be displayed by him upon demand of any member of the health department or police force. Said cards may be renewed as often as necessary.

9. For the purpose of complying with section 4 of chapter 168 P. L. L. 1912, any person presenting to the health officer two letters, each one from a registered master plumber, which letters certify that the signer believes the applicant capable of laying terra-cotta pipe and that the signer would be willing to employ him to do such work, the applicant shall receive a working card authorizing him to lay terra-cotta pipe, under the control and direction of a master plumber. In all instances the plumber so employing him shall be responsible for the correctness of the work.

10. That all connections with drain pipes or sewers be in manner as follows: All connection with drain pipes or sewers must be made with Y branches one-eighth and one-sixteenth bend, and all change of direction shall be made with curved pipes, one-eighth bend. When a well or cesspool is to be connected with a sewer, private or public, a pipe at least 4 inches in diameter must be used, and a joint must be made at least 5 feet outside the well. The said pipe must be of extra heavy cast iron with a sanitary T in the well, with the bell standing upright and at least 18 inches of pipe on lower end to project down into the water, the upper end to extend as high as the surface of the ground or floor, as the case may be, and securely plugged with a leaf-screw ferrule, and so constructed as to be easily cleaned out.

11. That all drainpipes laid for private plumbing in the public streets, alleys, roads, or ways shall be of extra heavy cast iron or vitrified pipe, and connected with the best Portland cement, and must have a fall of not less than 6 inches to every 100 feet, all exceptions to the preceding rule to be made only with the approval of the inspector.

12. No steam pipes, blow-off, steam-exhaust, boiler, or drip pipes shall be connected with the building drain or sewer, but all such connections must be made to the main house sewer on the house side of trap of main drain.

13. That all joints in vitrified drainpipes shall be made with mortar composed of one part best hydraulic cement and two parts clean, sharp sand, when same is used on or in private grounds.

14. That a running trap of extra heavy pipe, iron or vitrified, according to connections, with double vent shall be placed on every house sewer at an accessible point, and a vertical pipe of the same diameter provided with a brass trap screw, shall be constructed over the trap to admit of cleaning the same, said trap to be provided with a fresh-air inlet on house side of the running trap of not less than 4 inches in diameter, of form to be approved by the inspector of plumbing, under the direction of the board of health, said inlet to be located as far as practicable from any door or window, and to be protected by a suitable perforated cover or return bend, as may be most suitable.

15. When necessary to lay a soil pipe through or under a building or under any cellar floor, such pipe shall be of extra heavy cast iron to a point at least 5 feet away from the building line on the lot. In every case where a stack of soil, waste, ventilating or rain-water pipe is constructed on the inside of any building, and said pipe is over 40 feet in height, the excess over that limit must be of extra heavy cast or wrought iron or brass—that is to say, accounting from top of stack, above the roof, measuring down through the building 40 feet, what is known as standard pipe will be allowed to be used, but all the pipe in excess below that point must be of extra heavy cast or wrought iron or brass pipe with leaded or screwed joints, properly calked or screwed together, as the case might be, and shall be so located as to be readily accessible for inspection. Soil pipe shall extend not less than 2 feet above the roof of the house, as far removed as possible from all windows, and in no instance shall a soil or vent stack be capped or hooded. Wire-screen covers will be permitted.

Where the pipe passes under the walls of the house there shall be a relieving arch or jacket to prevent the pipe from being broken by settling of walls.

16. The weight of cast-iron pipe used underground, or wherever else required, shall be what is known as extra heavy and of the following weights per linear foot: For 2 inches, $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; for 3 inches, $9\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; for 4 inches, 13 pounds; for 5 inches, 17 pounds; for 6 inches, 20 pounds; for 7 inches, 27 pounds; for 8 inches, $33\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; for 10 inches, 45 pounds; for 12 inches, 54 pounds.

It is to be understood, however, that galvanized wrought-iron or brass pipes of approved weight may also be used for waste or ventilating or rain-water conductor pipes when desired, all to be approved by the inspector of plumbing.

17. That no sheet-iron pipes shall be allowed to be used for waste, soil, vent, or sewer lines, and all fixture connections shall be made with Y branches or sanitary T, and all connections of lead with iron pipes shall be made with heavy brass ferrules and plumber's wiped joints or combination lead and brass ferrules full size of iron pipe calked into the iron with lead, but no cup joints will be permitted on any part of the work, excepting as provided in paragraph 23.

18. That all soil, waste, and ventilating pipes shall be constructed inside the building except in special cases, in which event the consent of the inspector of plumbing must first be obtained, and every soil and waste pipe must be provided with a brass deck-screw or trap-screw ferrule at the bottom of each stack before leaving the building, of the following sizes: Soil pipes to be not less than 4 inches in diameter and waste pipes to be not less than 2 inches in diameter, and all to be accessible to inspection. All rain-water leaders when placed inside of any house shall be of iron, with leaded or screwed joints, and must be trapped with cast-iron running traps so placed as to prevent freezing, and must not be used as soil, waste, or vent pipes, nor shall any soil, waste, or vent pipe be used as a rain leader; no brick, sheet-metal, or earthenware flue shall be allowed to be used as a sewer or soil pipe, ventilator or trap vent, and all cast-iron soil and waste-pipe fittings must be Y branches, sanitary tees one-eighth, and long sanitary bends of T may be used; all other cast-iron fittings must be of sanitary design; iron and brass fittings for soil and waste must be of the Durham recessed pattern and of sanitary design, to be approved by the inspector of plumbing.

19. That in every case where a stack or line of soil pipe or waste pipe is more than 7 feet from the main vent stack it shall be necessary to run or erect an extra stack up and out through the roof to ventilate the same.

20. That no trap shall be allowed to be placed on or at the foot of vertical soil or waste pipes; that all soil, drain, waste, and supply pipes shall be concentrated as much as possible, and shall be protected from exposure to frost and shall be so located as to be accessible for inspection, either by exposing the pipes to view or by providing a removable covering; that all cesspool traps for drains, cellars, and areaways, where such appliances are set, must be provided with a cast-iron trap beneath them, and when in exposed places must be set at a depth to protect them from freezing. All cellar and cesspool drains shall be provided with backwater valves where necessary or when so directed by the inspector of plumbing.

21. In every case where soil and waste pipes connect with a sewer or cesspool the following rules must be observed: If there is but one fixture on such stack and the trap is connected within 5 feet directly thereto, no trap vent will be required, but should the distance be greater than 5 feet, it must be vented as herein provided for other traps, and in every case where there are fixtures connecting into a stack of soil or waste pipe on more than one floor of any house or other building each and every trap must be ventilated; in such cases the nonsyphon may be used without back vent. Under no condition will any form of S trap be permitted without being ventilated.

22. The vents for each water-closet trap must be 2 inches in diameter, and for traps under other fixtures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, providing said vents are not over 25 feet in length, in which case the $1\frac{1}{2}$ vents must be increased to from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, as the case may require, subject to the approval of the inspector of plumbing. These vents may be carried out through the roof separately or may be connected to the main soil or waste pipe ventilating stack, in which event the connection must be made above the highest fixtures, and from this point the said stack must be made at least one size larger, and be continued at the same size up to and through the roof as a general ventilator; provided, however, that when a siphon closet sets within 3 feet of the main stack no back vent will be required, and all traps mentioned in this section must be heavy lead, cast iron or brass, and be not less than the following: For water-closets, 4 inches; sinks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; wash trays, 2 inches; slop sinks, 2 inches; urinals, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bathtubs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; basins, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and every trap that shall be less than 4 inches in diameter shall have a brass trap screw clean out, and all traps must have a water seal of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and on all water-closets, sinks, basins, wash trays, etc., suitable traps must be placed, as near as practicable, to said fixtures, subject to the approval of the inspector of plumbing.

23. That a separate flushing tank, which shall hold at least 4 gallons of water, must be provided with every water-closet which is constructed within any building, or part of a building, and the flush pipe from said tank to closet shall not be less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and each said closet must have an earthenware bowl of siphon type with flushing rim, and no long straight hoppers or pans or plunge closets shall be allowed to be placed within any building, and water-closets or urinals shall never be connected directly with or flushed from water-supply pipes, but each water-closet or urinal must be flushed from a separate tank by water which is used for no other purpose, and all floor connections shall be lead or brass, securely calked into soil pipe. If said connection be of lead, it shall be made by a combination lead and brass band or ferrule with a cast-brass floor flange not less than one-quarter inch in thickness, securely soldered to lead, and a tight joint made with the mixture of red and white lead or putty, or gasket of a form approved by the board of health of sufficient thickness to make it secure when bolted to the flange of the closet; and if said connection be of brass alone, the floor plate will be screwed to the brass ferrule and bolted to the closet flange, as above described.

24. That where the water supply is not ample for the proper flushing of any water-closet or urinal, the inspector of plumbing must direct that such steps be taken at once that a proper supply may be had at all times.

25. That no safe or refrigerator shall be allowed to be drained by pipes directly connected with the house drain or main sewer.

26. That all urinals, laundry wash trays, kitchen sinks, or other sinks when built or constructed within any building shall be made of nonabsorbent material.

27. In any extreme emergency, a master plumber may obtain permission over the phone to begin a piece of sanitary plumbing, with the understanding that the permit for the same will be gotten out at once.

28. Where sewer lines are laid in any private property but do not enter any house or building or drain any fixture within any building, it will not be necessary to construct a fresh-air inlet on such line; that is the fresh-air opening of the running trap must be closed as is the cleanout of said trap.

29. In all instances where a sewer or soil line is carried within the walls of any building or is connected with any fixture within any building, such soil or sewer line must be continued up and through the roof as provided elsewhere in these regulations.

30. In no instances will water from sinks, wash trays, or refrigerator drains be used to flush any water-closet or urinal.

MANILA, P. I.

Medical Inspection of School Children. (Regulation Bureau of Health promulgated November 16, 1912.)

1. It shall be the duty of the school physician to examine every student or pupil pursuing a course of study in any of the schools of Manila as soon as practicable after the beginning of the school year and as many times thereafter as is consistent with thorough work.

2. School physicians shall keep a card (Form 155-A) for every person examined, on which shall be entered necessary data relative to name, address, etc., physical condition of the pupil, disposition of the case, and results of treatment.

3. Immediately after the last day of the fiscal year the school physician shall prepare a report for the director of health showing the number of pupils examined, diseases encountered, number receiving treatment, results of treatment, general benefit derived, and other pertinent data.

4. There shall be made to the director of health as soon as practicable after a school has been examined a report on Form 155-B, giving the diseases found among the pupils in such school and other data called for by that report.

5. There shall be made at the end of each week by the medical inspector of schools a report showing that such inspector has been on duty every day of the week for the required number of hours, excluding Sundays and legal holidays; the number of schools that have been examined during the week, and the total number of pupils examined, as well as the names of the school or schools which are to be examined in the coming week.

6. If a pupil is found suffering with a condition or a disease not requiring exclusion from school, Form 155-C shall be filled in and sent to the parents or guardian, stating the facts in the case and recommending treatment by the family physician, or at a free dispensary if they are unable to pay a physician. This form shall be in triplicate, one to be sent to the parents, one to be sent to the principal of the school, and the other to be retained by the school physician.

7. If the patient wishes to be treated at a free dispensary, this form (155-C) shall be taken to the school physician at the free dispensary, who shall give appropriate treatment and note on the back of the form the number of visits, nature of treatment, and the results, and file it with the station or dispensary records.